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VOL. XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9 1899 No. 34

HON. MARK HANNA.
He Will Not Resign From the National Committee.
He Will Lead Republicans To Victory.

W. F. THOMAS.
Candidate for Delegate to the Next Republican Convention.

THEY SAY.

There is too much red tape in the McNeely case

The President shou'd make a change in the police court.

There are two republican Judges but not a Negro appointment.

Look out for THE BEE'S Christmas edition.

The republicans will win in 1900.

Judge Kimball will not be reappointed and you can bet on it.

There is too much red tape in the District Attorney's office.

McComas got left in his Maryland clerk.

Harvey Givens was appointed to succeed Downs.

General Anderson will have an opportunity to appoint a colored clerk.

The poor Negro must be up and doing.

Speak gently to those who treat you right.

Don't be alarmed because some people make a loud noise.

The National Republican committee will meet soon.

When a man imagines he knows it all, don't attempt to tell him anything.

There should be some new men on the police force.

Lieut. Daily will be appointed in the 6th precinct station.

THE BEE predicted this some months ago.

Lieut. Daily never loses his head.

Some people will tell all they know.

The people are jubilant over the appointment of Miss James.

There will be a few more appointments soon.

It is an old saying and a true one he laughs best who laughs last.

Don't come to conclusions, you may have to change your mind.

A true friend is like a pure diamond. Hard to find.

The Bechtel Literary Society is still popular.

Let us have peace.

The Commissioners have become very circumspect here of late.

Be truthful and positive.

Some day you may see your mistakes.

The world is full of trouble.

Don't imagine yourself so important that you cannot be done without.

Be good citizens and you will succeed.

A man who is prejudiced has no business to be on the bench.

A man can be a temperance advocate and not make a fool of himself.

Put a fool in a position and he will break his neck.

Always be able to do what you think is best.

Color prejudice is getting strong.

Let us live in hope although we may die in despair.

Be just to your fellow men.

Advertise in THE BEE and it will pay you.

Never use your friends for convenience.

The man who tells all he knows is a very weak man.

Men some times think wisely.

Treat you companion with respect you may need him some day

Every man ought to take unto himself a wife.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

Act well and you will not be misjudged.

The South has but little use for the Negro.

Be honest and it will pay you.

Read THE BEE and be happy.

When a man can be broad-minded he is a liberal man.

COST OF GREAT WARS.

The Aggregate Sum Is So Vast as to Be Beyond the Ordinary Grasp.

We have recently heard that as far as we have gone we have spent something like six millions to bring Mr. Kruger to his senses. It will, therefore, be interesting to look back to other items of our war bills, dating back to exactly three hundred years ago.

If we take the paid bills off the file and add up the totals, we find that during this period we have spent about £1,400,000,000 in war. Calculating the population of the United Kingdom at forty millions, we might estimate that had the money been saved, there would be a nice little nest-egg of £35 for every man, woman and child of the population.

Still, it is well to remember, when peace advocates point to the figures with grief, that, on the whole, we have made a very fair profit on our war expenditure, for it has helped us largely to gain an empire whose total revenues would pay off the war bill in less than six years. Indeed, one of the best investments we ever made is found in the heaviest item of the whole account, the £831,000,000 spent in smashing Napoleon. If this sum had not been forthcoming, Answers would, without doubt have been printed in the French language, and the tri-color would now be waving over the House of Parliament.

The next largest item to the Wellington account is the bill for the campaigns of the great Duke of Marlborough, which totals up to the comparatively modest figure of £182,000,000, while £121,000,000 is written off in our profit and loss account as to the price of our litle family quarrel, when Cousin Jonathan left home and set up in business for himself John Bull always scratches his head rather doubtfully over that leaf in his ledger.

It is three hundred years ago this year since the Earl of Essex started the account by four million pounds' worth of war against the Spaniards in Ireland; while less than fifty years after Cromwell followed him in the same distressful country, wasting fifty-seven good millions in slaughtering some of the very best material in the British army. He in his turn was followed by William III., whose traveling expenses in Ireland and Holland amounted to £333,000,000.

Canada cost us about £62,000,000—a fairly good bargain when compared with the Crimean War, of which our share was £69,000,000, out of a total of £305,000,000. The terrible waste in this war laid rather in lives than in money, for, out of 97,860 men we put in the field, we lost 22,182, or 22½ per cent of the total strength. Only 2,755 of these poor fellows were killed in action, while of the 18,280 wounded only 1,875 died of their wounds. There were 17,847 died of disease, and it may be safely assumed that, had our troops been as well cared for as those who are now engaged with the Boers, the British army would have left the Crimea richer by 17,000 men.

Less unpleasant reading than our own are the war bills of our neighbors, though they naturally have involved many of our losses.

The world's wars during the ninety years ending in the year 1880 cost altogether £3,047,000,000, together with a loss of 4,470,000 lives.

Next to the twenty-year war between ourselves and France, which, ending at Waterloo, cost altogether £1,250,000,000 and 1,900,000 lives, the most costly struggle was that between the Northern and Southern States of America, the price of which was £740,000,000 and 656,000 lives.

The Franco-Prussian war cost the belligerents £316,000,000 and 310,000 killed and wounded out of the 1,713,000 men engaged. Altogether, 817,751 men were put out of action although this total includes 446,000 French prisoners.

The German hospital returns, however, showed a great improvement on our Crimean record, for out of their 127,000 wounded only 10,710, or 8½ per cent of the cases terminated fatally.

The last great war of the world, that between Russia and Turkey, cost altogether £190,000,000 and 180,000 lives of which Russia paid £133,000,000 and 110,000 lives.—London Answers.

Evils of Profanity.

Clergymen and ethical writers have had a great deal to say about the evils of profanity. The field against this petty vice has now been taken by another class of men altogether, one also which has a great deal more influence with most young men than clergymen usually have—physical trainers, coaches and team captains. This information will undoubtedly startle many young aspirants for athletic honors, who consider a sweater, a pair of lurching shoulders, a mincing gait, a cigar and a loud and profane manner very "manly," and the proper outward characteristics of an athlete. But it is a fact, nevertheless that the leading trainers and lovers of athletics, both here and in England, have started a crusade against profanity, the former considering it a great drawback and hindrance to getting in condition quickly and easily or to putting on weight, and the latter fearing an unenviable reputation and the setting of a bad example.

Oom Paul's Charm.

The Cape Town correspondent of a London paper says that of the sum of 12 shillings 6 pence, which was the total amount in the Boer treasury at the time of the gold find on the rand, President Kruger thoughtfully appropriated the only gold coin, with the remark: "The last of the old coin and the old luck." He has since worn the coin as a charm upon his watch chain, and is said to have regarded it with a feeling of almost superstitious veneration. Some two months ago, however, it became accidentally detached, and all efforts to find it have been in vain. The president has been inconsolable for the loss, regarding it as an omen of disaster.

Sea Water for London.

The proposal to bring sea water to London is taking definite shape. The channel will be tapped at Lancing, and the sea water will be pumped to a level of five hundred feet at the top of Steyning Hill. It will then flow by gravitation through a main aqueduct to London.

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CEREAL EXPORTS.

Statistics of the Way This Country Feeds the World.

The importance of the American farmer is not revealed in its fullest extent until his relation to the world's food supply is considered That relation it may be stated is a very intimate one, as men of all nations would attest if the farmer should suddenly decide to go out of business and live on the gains of the past two years. Then the old adage "Half a loaf is better than none," might find a more literal interpretation than in this well-fed age.

One cannot travel through the big wheat farms of the northwest without being wonderfully impressed with their show of industry and enterprise. They give the farmer his most favorable background. But it is necessary to resort to dull statistics to know the part played by the agriculturists of the United States in guarding the world from a perpetual hunger, to say nothing of the American cattlemen.

To begin at once on facts, the American farmer is responsible for annual exports aggregating in value $300,000,000 for cereal alone. This, be it remembered, is after catering to a very heavy home demand. The largest single item is furnish by wheat. Corn, cornmeal and flour contribute the other parts. Last fiscal year was a record one for flour, when 18,485,620 barrels were shipped. The number of bushels of wheat was 139,432,815. In 1891 the amount of wheat was 161,000,000 bushels, which is the greatest total of which any account is to be had. During 1897-98 the exports of corn amounted to 208,744,000, which was the record in that cereal up to that time.

If one wishes to show the stupendous results of agrarian labor one should turn to the figures given in the last annual report of the New York Produce Exchange, which contains export figures since 1831, when records were first available. Since that year the value of the cereals sent abroad from the United States has footed up to over six billions of dollars. This means that something like 4,300,000,000 bushels of corn and wheat have been sent out of the country to supply deficiencies in the food products of European nations.

There has been a gradual development in these sixty-eight years, with several periods of very rapid expansion. For instance, in the five years ending with September, 1835, the amount of wheat exported was only 614,145 bushels. The output of flour in that interval was 5,241,964 barrels. By 1865 the wheat exports had risen to a total of 138,306,000 bushels; ten years later they were 224,019,376 bushels, doubling in the fiveyear period following.

The best prices that the farmer has received for his wheat came between 1865 and 1870, when he averaged on the five years $1.43 a bushel. The average between 1890 and 1895 was 82 cents. In 1895 he only received 65 cents for what wheat he sent abroad, and shipped out 40,000,000 bushels, less than one-third of last year's export total.

An interesting study from the figures given in the report has been made of the proportion of wheat shipped as flour to the total since 1831. In that year it reached 97.2 per cent. The ratio fell rapidly until 1889, when the percentage was only 18.84. Last year it was 40.68 per cent.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Heavy Shoes.

A woman who is a victim of the big shoe habit says that when she took a trip west a few weeks ago she wore her "comfortable," heavy-soled, rubber-heeled calfskins. In the sleeping car she gave orders to the porter to black them. As her berth was the first one from the little chicken-coop place in which the porter attends to his odd jobs, she had no difficulty in overhearing a little conversation which took place between him and two of the men passengers.

"They calls 'em golf shoes, don't they?" the porter remarked.

"I guess so," replied one of the men. "They're just strong-minded shoes. The women are getting sensible. High time, too."

"Look lak they made out o' cowhide," the porter commented. "Lawd, look at them soles; 'bout four inches thick."

"Must be a mighty big woman," put in the other passenger. "Bet she weighs 200 if she weighs a pound. I never saw such shoes in my life. Think she'd have to have derricks to lift them up with."

But the eavesdropper fell asleep right here. In the morning three pairs of eyes looked curiously at her feet and then took in a slender little 103-pound figure. She said it was really amusing.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Danger of the Season.

Mr. Rider Haggard, in "A Farmer's Year," tells a sad story about a Yorkshire gentleman, who was one of a shooting party watched by a lot of miners.

A number of these gentry attached themselves to him so hard that he grew nervous and began to miss freely. At length the last and great stand of the day was reached, when, just before the beat began, a ferocious and peculiarly powerful miner advanced and whispered hoarsely in his ear: "Look 'ere, gov'nor, you're shooting horful, and I've lost three bob on yer. But I've backed yer double or quits, and, by gosh! If I don't win this time I'll knock yer bloomin' 'ead off."

Bound to Depart.

A youthful Stockton man rushed to catch a river boat for San Francisco, but was about two minutes late. The steamer was six feet out as he reached the dock. He swung his grip aboard and, jumping, caught a rope and a post and held fast. Everybody imagined he had fallen in. The captain, peering over the side, saw his intrepid passenger. "Here, you," he shouted, "by jiminy crickets, don't you ever do that again!" The passenger had hauled himself aboard by this time, and, turning a look of scorn at the captain, said, "What do you think I'm going to do—jump back and try it over?"

What is that which increases the [illegible]

A LITTLE SCHEME.

The Politician's Way of Finding Out How the Vote Stood.

"I was greatly puzzled Election day," said an amateur politician, "at the confidence with which a certain old-time leader, who is a particular friend of mine, gave out the exact character of the vote polled up to that hour at one of the down-town precincts, where he was stationed. 'It stands at present —— for Flower, —— for Capdevielle, and —— tickets scratched,' he said, in reply to my question, giving the precise number of votes, which I have forgotten. Oh, come, now! I protested laughingly, 'you may have a general idea of the lay of the land, but I can't believe you know exactly how many ballots each candidate has received.' 'It's just like I tell you,' he replied solemnly. 'Well how do you do it?' I asked. 'You are certainly not basing your figures on what the voters say, are you?' 'Not on your shirt studs,' he answered, grinning. 'I'm too old for such foolishness as that. But I don't mind putting you on, in strict confidence. Do you see that window with the blinds half drawn over there?' he added, pointing to the fourth story of the house opposite. 'Yes, what of it?' 'Well, there's a man in the shadow with a pair of strong field glasses, from where he stands he can see right down into the open top of the voter's box, and field glasses make it exactly like looking over the fellow's shoulder inside. I don't say he can tell what separate names are scratched, but he can see easily enough when any scratching is being done, and which ticket is stamped and goes straight. Then he gives me a signal from the window, and I jot it down in my little book, with possibly the name of the voter—just for future reference. There's no chance of a mistake. It's a sure thing.' I glued my eye on the window the next time a man went into the booth, and presently I saw a movement in the shadow and a flash of glass. Then a hand was waved up and down the left side of the sill. 'That's another scratched ticket,' said my friend, pulling out his little red book."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FUTURE OF CUBA.

Business Development and Chances For Investment.

For the island of Cuba there is a great future prospect. The general condition of trade and commerce has greatly improved within the past few greatly improved within the past two months. The expansion in this respect is not as rapid as some might wish, but it is steady. Each day sees a greater volume of money in circulation in the island, due to the growth of internal trade, while the import and export trade is likewise improving. Cuba is a country of wonderful natural resources. It is a country which can be developed into one of the greatest in the universe. Its people are willing and ready, and all that is required is the continuance of a wise and intelligent administration of the affairs of the island. There has been a marked change for the better in the condition of the working classes lately. At the termination of the war their state was deplorable. There was then very little demand for labor. Now, however, there is work to be had both in the cities and in the outlying districts, and any sober, industrious and reliable man can find employment. The demand for labor is strengthening daily.

American capital is finding a great field for investment in Cuba, and the outlook for increasing the volume of invested money there is bright. There is no doubt that hundreds of thousands of dollars in this country are now in waiting for guarantee of safety. As it stands now, capitalists are in doubt as to the future disposition of the island; they are therefore holding back until some really permanent plan is in operation. All that is desired by these people is that a system of government shall be inaugurated which will permanently insure the protection of life and property. The establishment of a stable government will be followed by the influx of an enormous amount of foreign capital. There is a great deal of money to be made in Cuba by American investors.—Fitzhugh Lee, in New York World.

PUT TO TEST.

If the St Kildan Swain Survives It He Gets Married.

Both in the northern and western islands of Scotland the natives have some peculiar customs, unfamiliar to the dwellers of the mainland. One of these, known as the "marriage test," is practiced in the island of St. Kilda, where the population barely exceeds a hundred. The desire among the islanders to increase this number does not seem to be exceptionally strong, and every man before he is deemed suitable for a husband has to perform an evolution, with no little bodily risk. The St. Kildan's are, of course, adept dock climbers, and the aspirant for matrimony is therefore subjected to the test of balancing himself on one leg on a narrow ledge overhanging a precipice, bending his body at the same time in order to hold the foot of his other leg in his hands. If found lacking in courage the maiden withdraws her betrothal, and should the man fall over the ledge it is presumed that, in his case, he will be disqualified.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

England's Post Cards.

A notice issued by order of the Postmaster-General says: "On November 1, 1899, a new inland and a foreign post card, 5½x3½ inches in size, will be issued. These cards (single and reply) will be sold at the same price respectively as the present inland thin cards and the present foreign cards. The issue of the oblong stout cards (single and reply) will be discontinued. When 4½x3½ inches will be the only stout cards (single and reply) of the present court size, 4½x3½ inches will be the only stout cards on sale in future The price of these stout cards will remain unaltered. From the date mentioned the maximum size of private cards will be increased from 5½x3½ inches, to correspond with the size of the new cards."—London [illegible]

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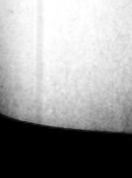

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ALASKA'S GOLDEN BEACH

Like a Chapter From the Arabian Nights.

WEALTH OF CAPE NOME

New Facts About the Golden Sands—Dawson Will Be About Deserted—The Country All Staked for Miles—Cost of Food and Fuel.

Who solves the riddle of the Cape Nome beach sands, gold laden beyond the dreams of the most avaricious, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, will earn enduring fame and the gratitude of the hundreds of prospectors who will search during the coming year the low mountains bordering the Arctic Ocean and Behring Sea for the "mother lode." The offspring of this "mother lode" are the placers of Snake River, Nome River, Anvil Creek and a score of other streams bordering Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean, 135 miles north of St. Michael, 200 miles northwest of the Yukon's mouth.

It is easy to tell the truth about Cape Nome, but a very hard thing to make people believe you are not indulging in the wildest flights of fancy, of the Arabian Nights order. However, it happened that such very well-known army officers as Major Philip Ray and Captain Walker, who were stationed in Alaska last summer, made a thorough investigation of the diggings, and their reports at Washington substantiate everything that is said in this article. But probably the best proof of all of the wonderful Cape Nome sands, where gold was as free as the air to over 3000 stranded miners last summer, lies in the sacks of the yellow stuff which have been brought down during the past three months and sold to Uncle Sam through the government assay office at Seattle.

Assayer Wing estimates that at least $400,000 in Cape Nome gold has been deposited with him this fall, while the records of the transportation companies show that as much more has been disposed of through other sources, or sent to San Francisco.

The discoverers of the Cape Nome district were Peter Linderberg, John Lindbloom and Jonan Brandson. The first two were sailors on the whaler Alaska. Becoming dissatisfied with their lot, in August, 1898, they deserted, landing on the beach near Cape Nome, on Norton Sound. They hid for a few days and then were taken into camp, hungry and worn, by the tribe of Eskimos. A few days later they canoed up the Snake River on a little prospecting trip. The result was that Linderberg and Lindbloom found gold-bearing gravel on a shallow bedrock on the bed of a creek entering Snake River. They rocked out over $5,000 on the second day, when they had laid out their claims. They kept their secret for a few days, brought in some of their countrymen from Port Clarence, and then organized the district. Since that day they have located claims all over the district, which is thirty miles square. It is estimated that each one of the three discoverers of Cape Nome has taken out upwards of $100,000 since their lucky find was made.

The romance about Cape Nome, however, lies in the discovery of gold in the beach sands. In June, this year, the camp numbered not over 300 people. Late in the month steamers from Dawson brought hundreds of miners down the Yukon bound "outside," having found mining in the interior unprofitable. They camped in tents on the beach at Nome, waiting for the steamers to take them to Seattle. Half of them had barely enough money to pay their passage. The rest were preparing to work their way to Seattle. One day, one of the miners in a tent accidentally found gold colors in sand beneath his tent. He seized a pan, and with the sea water panned a dozen pans full of the dirt. The deeper he went into the moist beach the higher grew the number of colors. In an hour's work he found a pay streak, with pans averaging 10c to 15c. That settled it. The next day sluice boxes, men with pans and shovels were thick on the beach as flies around a molasses barrel in a country store.

For weeks the beach fairly swarmed with men. All made wages of $5 up to $30 per day. All who were working at wages in the little City of Anvil, now called Nome, threw up their positions and went to paning gold on the beach. The deposits lay in a 60-foot strip between low and high tide, reserved by the government. It was free to all who came. There was no staking of claims, as no title could pass from the government.

At one time there were over 3,000 men at work, on the beach. The steamers that came from Seattle with miners bound for Dawson, for the Koyukuk, Tanana and Forty-Mile districts, landed their passengers at Nome. Soon the country was staked for miles. The steamers two months later began bringing the beach miners to Seattle. Instead of coming down from the north with empty pockets, all had money. The individual amounts ran from a few hundred to $10,000. Great excitement reigned among north-bound miners, and returning steamers went away with every foot of space occupied by passengers and men.

Out of a space of ground 20 feet square on Anvil Creek two miners took $10,000 in a day. Back to the hills went the prospectors, over the tundra, in which they found colors. In the spring an effort will be made to find the mother lode, from which, it is supposed by the miners, glaciers ground down the gold-bearing rocks into the sea ages ago, depositing their precious contents on the sands for American miners to find at the dawn of the twentieth century. Nome is a typical mining camp in Alaska. Half of the people will live this winter in tents. Every article of food is dear. Wages are $10 per day and up. Hundreds have already gone to Dawson to winter, expecting to take the first boats for the new mining fields in the spring, beating the all-water route several weeks.

Appropriate.

The Milkman—I am going to buy a horseless milk wagon.

The Housekeeper—Yes, it will be so appropriate—goes so well with the cowless milk you sell.—Cleveland Leader.

NEW MACHINE.

To Run a Locomotive and Furnish Fresh Air at the Same Time.

If all is true that August Peters, recently of Chicago, claims for a machine he has invented, he can not only run a locomotive or a steamship but can supply the steamer or the train with fresh air—with cold air for the furnace rooms and ice for the storage departments—and, to cap it all, it runs itself, he says. Mr. Peters to-day showed his machine in working order. To outward appearance the apparatus looks like an immense ice chest, but as soon as the doors are opened a mass of piping is revealed. At the back of the chest is a cylinder and a force pump. By means of an electric motor air is forced through the cylinder and force pump into a storage chamber, and thence through a series of pipes surrounded with ice. To start the machine in action to its fullest power, it must be loaded with 90 pounds of ice. After that it makes its own ice.

Mr. Peters says the machine is the nearest thing to perpetual motion ever invented; that it will furnish motive power to ocean steamships; that the one he now has working at 113 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, will easily run a 2,500 horse power marine engine; that it will at the same time provide fresh, dry air for a ship at the rate of 1,000 square feet per minute and simultaneously manufacture ice at the rate of 1,800 pounds an hour.

Slightly modified, Mr. Peters says, his machine, as it now stands in his Brooklyn workshop, could be fitted into the Holland submarine boat and enable the crew of that boat to remain under water indefinitely.

When Mr. Peters started the machine in action a strong current of air was expelled from the escape vent so cold that in a few minutes the temperature of the shop was greatly reduced. He said it was an easy matter to bring the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere down to 50 degrees below zero, and that he could get it down to 200 degrees below zero inside the ice-box. There was no ice in the machine at the time of the exhibition.

By means of an air tank placed above the machine a sufficient amount of compressed air was constantly being stored, which would keep the apparatus running indefinitely, said Mr. Peters.

Peters moved to Brooklyn three months ago from Chicago, where he said he had lived for 27 years.—N. Y. Special in Chicago Tribune.

TERRIBLE POISON.

With Which African Savages Dip Their Arrows.

During his last visit to East Africa, Prof. Robert Koch of Berlin, procured some of the poisoned arrows and the poison used therewith by the Wakamba people, a primitive race settled between Kenia and Kilimanjaro. Prof. Brieger, the head of the Institute for Infectious Diseases, has been making experiments with Wakamba poison, which is extracted from plants, and has come to the conclusion that it is a heart poison. In cold-blooded animals it causes a gradual diminution of the heart's pulsations, and finally heart failure. In warm-blooded animals symptoms of poisoning appear within 10 or 15 minutes after absorption of the poison, breathing becomes difficult, cries of pain are provoked, cramps occur, and death speedily ensues. Prof. Brieger has found that the active principle of the poison is a crystalline body of which so infinitesimal a quantity as 0.00005 gram causes the death of a guinea pig weighing 300 grams within 30 minutes.

It is believed in scientific circles here that the investigation of the Wakamba poison is of the highest medical importance, as it will probably prove valuable as a drug having a specific action on the heart. It is hoped that the experiments will ultimately show the Wakamba poison is of the highest medical importance, as it will probably prove valuable as a drug having a specific action on the heart.

DIED AT 104.

Her Lover Killed in 1814, and She Refused Other Offers.

Miss Eliabeth Jones died last night on Campbell's Creek, about 12 miles from this city. She would have been 104 years old had she lived until January next. For some years past she made her home with Burley Wintree, and her death was caused by a general breaking down of the vital powers. Her death is the ending of a romance such as is seldom found in real life, and the story of her faithfulness to the memory of her lover is one that is not often found outside of fiction. In her early womanhood she was engaged to be married to a young member of the Virginia Militia, who went out in the service of the United States in the war of 1812. He was killed at Alexandria, Va., on August 23, 1814, in a skirmish with the British troops. This was a few days previous to the date set for his marriage with Miss Jones. When the news of his death reached her she was almost brokenhearted, and although she shortly afterward recovered her usual spirits and was a cheerful and welcome companion to all her friends, she cherished his memory to the day of her death, and although would-be lovers came in plenty none found favor in her eyes. She remained true to the memory of the dead, and now, after nearly a century of separation, she has gone to meet her soldier lover.—Charleston, W. Va., Cor. Baltimore Sun.

What Whiskey Costs.

An Indiana grocer prints the following in his circular, addressed to patrons: "Notice is hereby given that if you come to my store three times a day during the next year, and purchase a drink of whiskey each time, paying ten cents a drink, at the end of the year I will donate five barrels of my best flour, 100 pounds of fine granulated sugar, 100 pounds of rice, 10 pounds of coffee, 10 gallons of syrup, 50 yards of calico, three pairs of shoes, one $10.50 cloak for your wife; and then I will have $20 left to pay for the liquor you drank."

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Entered at the Post Office at Washington
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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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One copy per year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	60
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Col- in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

DO LET UP.

It would seem that the Post would by this time have let up a little on the colored people and thereby display some part of that Southern magnanimity we hear one of the editors talk so much about. Not long ago it published a mass of rot which emanated from the Southern-cured brains of an editor of a New York sporting paper by which to prove that colored people have no right to live on earth, and to justify the tyranny of Southern whites toward them. For the Sunday reading of the superior whites another article was worked up to show that the colored people are growing more criminal every day; that the education is doing no good whatever and that the records show a greater percentage of criminals at the North than at the South. To the casual reader it was understood that this percentage applied to all parts of the North —in Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts as well as in New York when the facts are that the statistics tended only to show that at certain centers the contention was sustained. The Post knows as well as any one else that the bulk of the colored criminals of New York or any other Northern state is in the large cities as is the case with the whites, while the characters of the crimes differ widely as to the race the whites being largely murderers, burglars, counterfiters, forgers, etc. while the bulk of the crimes committed by the colored people are petty It is undeniable that in the smaller towns and cities and throughout the country generally the colored people are as orderly and law-abiding, if not more so, than are the whites. The effort to spread the notion that wherever the colored people are, there may be found a greater degree of crimes than are committed by the same number of whites show a mean and unjustifiable spirit and contributes no honor to the pretentions of the editors who pretend to be fair. Moreover, even if the record does show that the colored people are more criminal generally than the whites, it does not prove so very much for the reason that the whites seek to shelter their own from publicity when they take delight in piling up records against the colored people. The slightest provocation on the part of a colored man is sufficient to cause his arrest. He is jerked up and his name is recorded as a criminal. By this means the record may be manipulated very much like ballot-box is manipulated in the South. Moreover it is a truth which has already become a maxim, that when a colored man is in the courts with a white man, it the worst is to be had, the colored man gets it every time. Hence, in many cases the record means nothing less than an expression of the dominance of the whites over the blacks. The colored criminals both of the North and South may be numerous but, it is safe to say, that if justice were meted out equally the whites would show up more criminality of greater enormity than would the colored people. There is no special objection to the nagging which some papers seem so much to delight in but it does not seem becoming in a decent journalist to juggle statistics and dig up nauseous t from small-fry papers simply to make an impression which is not warranted by the real condition of things. We aver without fear of successful contradiction that there are more white murderers, highway robbers and high degree criminals to a given number of white people than there are to the same number of colored people taken indiscriminately, and further that the criminal record of white criminals is more nearly actual and just than that of the colored criminals.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

It has arrived! We may now stop to contemplate the Hydra-headed monster which has developed into such hideous proportions such as devilishness alone can produce. Narrow, vain-glorious and untruthful, it sits in the editorial sanctum, wrapped in the habilliments of cowardly self righteousness. A pen bright with lies; a motive mean and spiteful; an unscrupulous liar devoid of shame; a bitterness that knows no qualification; a conscience contracted and seared, mark the serpent's trail of this instrument of evil—the worst that this country has ever seen or tolerated or dreamed of before. Brought into existence by the amnesty of a too-generous nation, it began its life by showing its ingratitude by poisoning the hand which saved it and by choking the fountains of justice.

With no adviser but hatred and no resources but gall, it crawls into the North where justice and liberty are found, while decent people shrink from it as from a viper. it knows no motive but race prejudice, acknowledges no criterian but slavery and with fetish devotion bows down before the spirit of Caste. There is no lie which it will not tell; there is no delusion which it will not embrace. Haughtily asserting its authority with ridiculous impudence, it is tolerated at the North only as a means of diversion.

Pretending honesty, it advocates lynching; professing honor, it winks at concubinage and in the name of patriotism, it justifies with right and maintains without shame ballot-box stuffing and gross disfranchisement. The whole country stands shocked at its gall and ashamed of its boastings. Truth stands tremblingly before it; fairness is unknown to its columns; traducers are its contributors and base fabrication its stock in-trade; its editorial hog-wash assumes an air of authority; there is nothing too false to swear by nor too ridiculous to maintain. A liar and traducer; a tyrant by choice and a vagabond by profession; a Negro-hater by occupation and a diplomat in deception, fawning before the North and terrorizing the unoffending Negro; it is at all times and under all circumstances the same arrogant, polluted and uncompromising Negro-hater; the same inglorious and uncharitable impostor; a defamer without reason, a rag without cleanliness and a liar without shame.

THE ASS STILL BRAYS.

From the Item, Dallas Texas.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST

Editor Chase of the Washington BEE continues to pour shot and shell into the ranks of the Dallas Item. Chase is a heavy weight. The Item man is in the feather weight class. While the Item man has landed some telling blows, Chase continues to strike above and below the belt.—Palladium, St. Louis, Mo.

Well, from the tenor of your wail, guess you not only concur in Brother Chase's "burn at the stake;" "all Negroes charged with rape are guilty" "all southern Negroes are alike" opinion, but also sanction his pusillanimous mencious blaggardism as answer and argumentative combat against serious charges and irrefutable facts. What constitutes "heavy" and "light" weight, living at Washington and Dallas, or the facts adduced in support of a position assumed and in substantiation of assertions made?

All sensible people believe what THE BEE says The fool always disagrees with THE BEE.

PHYTHIAN WORLD.

Mr. Edward G. Miles is editor of the Pythian World and has proven himself to be a journalist of no mean ability. The paper is well edited an no doubt fills a long-felt want.

A STICK IN HAND.

From the Pioneer, Muscogee, I. T.

The Arkansas appreciator came to our desk of exchanges last week, with a stick in hand thrashing Chase, editor of the Washington BEE concerning the Negroes of the South and their weakness.

We can only say, when Chase reads what the appreciator has said, that he will be informed along some lines, that he did not learn in school.

Chase and all other Negroes of the North, ought to know at this late day that the brained and progressive Negroes are found in the South.

We compliment the Appreciator, on the stand it has taken in protecting the Southern Negro, and, will say, when it thrashes Chase again, use a ratan stick.

THE BEE has seen but a few Negroes from the South who had any manhood. There are a few of them practising law before the courts of this city, and with a few exceptions, those who lay claims to the South are a fawning and sycophetic set. They are like many of the so called representatives of the South, who are holding office under this administration. The sight of a man causes them to flee. This city is full of an apologetic set of Southern Negroes who would make better headway on a tow fie d.

The moment you place some in office they imagine they own the government and it is not very long before they are "pressing bricks for walker." On the other hand the Northern Negroes do more talking than anything else except in the State of New York. They are beginning to learn some sense. The Arkansas Appreciator ought to continue digging potatoes and picking cotton.

IT IS ONLY THE BRAYING OF AN ASS.

From the Palladium.

WHAT CAUSED IT?

The Washington BEE and the Dallas Item still continue to strike hard at one another. Brother Chase and Brother Willis have created much comment and we have been asked, what caused it? one of our brother editors a our question?

Texas asses are never dangerous. The Texas man is in danger of an expose.

NEVER TOUCHED US.

From The McDowell Herald.

Brother Chase, of THE BEE is having considerable trouble with the Press gang over his indiscreet remarks and as we have troubles of our own we wont bother him, he is'nt dangerous.

Don't you ever be uneasy about the Editor of THE BEE. He is fully able to take care of himself. The Press gang is more worried than THE BEE.

THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG.

From The Bee, Paducah, Ky.

Evidently things are not going to suit brother Chase in the public schools at Washington. But that is just like Calvin; when a thing doesn't suit him he says so.

The people are in need of men who have some backbone. There is something wrong in Denmark.

The daily press was subsidized in the McNeely case.

The President's message did not contain the suggestions of the Afro-American Council.

The Grand Opera House manager will have another suit.

HE IS THANKFUL.

From the Topeka, Ka., Plaindealer.

As Afro-Americans, we have, first of all, to be thankful that God has endowed our minds with patience to bear the white man's burdens. We are especially thankful that no more Negroes has been lynched and burned at the stake than there have been, so the national government need not be embarrassed by these bloody frolics of a superior race. We are thankful that we have a few great Negroes and Mr. W. Calvin Chase.

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

NATHAN SPRAGUE CLEARS HIMSELF OF CHARGE.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., December 4, 1899.

Nathan Sprague, a son-in-law of the late Frederick Douglass, was tried in the circuit court here today on a charge of the larceny of fourteen encyclopaedias from Mrs. Frances Fitzgerald of Washington. The case was tried before Judge Henderson and resulted in the prompt acquittal of the defendant. The origin of the charge against Sprague, it is said, is that about a year and a half ago Mrs. Fitzgerald, in order to borrow some money, gave Sprague a bill of sale on some of her personal property. Sprague deposited the goods with Duncanson Bros., Washington auctioneers, and after exhibiting the bill of sale as showing his title to the property obtained a loan for Mrs. Fitzgerald from Mr. Duncanson. About six months ago Mrs Fitzgerald, believing that Sprague had removed some of the goods to his home in this county to fraudulent purposes, swore out a search warrant and had the Sprague residence searched. A set of encyclopaedias similar to the set that Mrs. Fitzgerald had turned over to Sprague was found, and, believing the books to be hers, Mrs. Fitzgerald had Sprague arrested. He was released on bail for his appearance in court, and was indicted for larceny at the present term of court.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT, E C.

COOPER CALLS TYLER A LIAR—THE LATTER WROTE AND THE FORMER PUBLISHED THE NOTORIOUS FLAG LIE.

From the Cleveland Gazette.

Columbus, O. — The following is from a local daily, the Ohio State Journal of October 30 (morning):

The following letter has bee received by Mr. Lynch, an employe of the republican state committee, from Mr. E. E. Cooper, editor of the Colored American, Washington, D. C., who was incorrectly quoted in the Columbus Dispatch a few days ago.

Friend Lynch—I received a copy of the Columbus Dispatch and also your note. I answered you by telegram and I did it for the reason that I did not want the impression to get out that I was a traitor. There is absolutely no truth in the interview and Tyler ought to be ashamed of himself for his stupendous lying. As I see things the republicans will easily win with hands down, and it is my prayer that they will. I hope things are in good shape and that you will write me some good news of what is going on in Columbus.

Remember me kindly to all friends whom I met while with you

Another local daily, the Dispatch (evening), which gives employment to R. W. Tyler, a stenographer, replied to the above on the same date, October 30, 1899, as follows:

COOPER'S DOUBLE PLAY.

Mr. E. E. Cooper writes Mr Lynch, so the Journal alleges, stating that the statements attributed to him in the Dispatch were false. Mr. Cooper has been trying to play both sides in this campaign, and Col. Dick had knowledge of it early in the campaign. Hon. W. H. Parham, of Cincinnati, received letters from Mr. Cooper asking him for the names of about twenty colored men who would favor McLean and would be willing to "give a reason for the faith in them," as he expressed it, but declined to comply with his request, or even answer his letter. When here last week, after visiting Col. Dick, Mr. Cooper had an appointment with Mr. Charles Armstead, the well-known colored democrat.

Mr. Cooper's paper, "The Colored American," condemned the president and his administration strongly until the republican committee made a deal with him to use his colored campaign literature, when suddenly in his paper he became a warm supporter of the administration. His trip to Ohio was for two purposes, to see both republicans and democrats There are letters in existence from Mr. Cooper in which he states "McLean will lick Nash out of his boots." Col. Dick knew in the early part of the campaign that Mr. Cooper was trying to play both the democrats and republicans for stakes. The Dispatch simply gives the news as it gets it, and the statements of Mr. Cooper which appeared in the Dispatch were given to the Dispatch's representative right in the Dispatch office, by the gentleman himself.

There is an old saying that "when thieves fall out, then do honest men get their just dues." We are forcibly reminded of it by the above. It was in 1896 that R. W. Tyler wrote the infamous and notorious flag lie attack upon the editor of The Gazette, and secured its publication in E. E. Cooper's paper, the Washington, D. C. Colored American. Readers can now draw proper conclusions.

Cooper in his letter to Lynch says: "Tyler should be ashamed of himself for his stupendous lying." Amen! both of them ought to be heartily ashamed of themselves for their parts in the publication of that shameful flag lie.

WHAT THE NEGRO'S THANKFUL FOR.

That he is not killed.

That he was not disappointed in Maryland.

That he voted for Nash for Governor of Onio.

That Bryan is not President of the United States.

That he is learning to be sensible.

That he will be more united in the future.

That THE BEE is still here.

That he will not always be a fool.

Masher Made a Mistake.

Mrs. Edwards of 513 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J., received a letter a few days ago from a young man, asking her to meet him in Washington street and ride on the trolley car to Rutherford. The man was unknown to her and she notified the police, who advised her to meet him.

Mrs. Edwards was at the appointed place on time. So was the man. So were Detectives Nelson and Fenton. As soon as the stranger accosted Mrs. Edwards he was arrested and taken to headquarters.

He said he was Albert Hamilton of Rutherford and that he was employed by the Hoboken Ferry Company.

Hamilton was held in $300 to await a hearing.

John Petter, of Oakland, Cal., a recently discharged private, was shot and killed recently, at Lincoln, Ill., while with a gang of robbers who were attempting to rob a general store at Beason. As Petter started to enter the watchman in the store shot him in the head. The other members of the gang fled. The coroner's jury exonerated the night watchman from all blame.

PASSING OF A "TERROR"

An Episode of the Kansas Border in Cowboy Days.

A COMMON AMUSEMENT.

When a Texan Demands an Apology It Must Come in Blood—Some Reckless Shooting—How a Rollicking Rough Rider Became Gloomy and Prematurely Old.

Among the cowboys who were familiarly known in all Kansas border towns from Hunnewell west, fifteen or twenty years ago, were Johnnie Potts and Ben Franklin, riders on the "T 5" range, which stretched from the Eagle Chief to the Cimarron River. Of the two, Ben Franklin was the more prepossessing in appearance; Johnnie, more of the typical "terror." When his system was not filled with the peculiar and hair-raising beverage sold for whisky in those border towns, Potts was reasonably peaceful, though never sociable in his disposition, but when he was loaded with what was commonly termed "Old Hell's delight" he was one of the most dangerous of his class. It was his common form of amusement when in this condition to draw his revolver and empty it into the street, apparently careless as to whether some unoffending citizens was in the road of the bullets or not. That he was possessed of a certain reckless, daredevil courage nobody who knew him doubted, and the close of his career demonstrated that the estimate was correct.

It was in the early part of March, 1884, that Franklin and others of the cowboys of the "T 5" range went to Caldwell to take in the town. All the riders could not be spared at once, and for that reason Johnnie Potts and others had to stay at camp. Franklin, who in cowboy circles was considered a more than ordinary big-hearted and jovial spirit, showed his sympathy for his unfortunate companions who did not have the opportunity to participate in the pastime of painting the town red, by bringing back to camp a jug of the liquor dealt out at Caldwell saloons. That night for a few hours joy was unconfined at the "T 5" ranch. Between the inspection of jack pots and the quaffing of liquor furnished by the liberal-minded Franklin, the boys felt consoled for the disappointment in not having been able to run their horses through the town of Caldwell, howling like wolves, and playfully shooting holes through the surrounding buildings. The effect of the liquor did not appear to be particularly serious, except in the case of the "terror" Potts.

As the night wore on he drank more heavily, bet more recklessly and became more sullen. It was nearly morning when he arose from the camp table and, staggering against the desk of the book-keeper for the cattle company, upset the ink and disarranged the papers. The book-keeper made some protest, which, with Johnnie Potts, was the signal for trouble. Pulling his six-shooter, he proceeded to kick over such furniture as there was about the camp house as a sort of preliminary to general hostilities. The other range riders were not so full of red liquor that they did not realize that it was only a question of how many would be able to get out of range when Johnnie began to shoot. Franklin, who was quicker to think and act than his companions, with a swift movement caught the "terror" from behind and, throwing him to the floor, disarmed him. Johnnie raved like a madman and applied to Franklin all the epithets known to the cowboy vernacular until he had worn himself out and sank into a drunken slumber. The next morning Ben Franklin concluded unoffending citizen was in the road State of Texas he should demand an apology from the "terror" for his conduct of the previous night. With most members of the cowboy class this request would have been complied with as a matter of course, but Johnnie Potts held the opinion that it was beneath the dignity of a real "terror" to apologize for anything and would not. Ben Franklin, on the other hand, although an unusually good natured member of the fraternity, felt that when a Texan demanded an apology it must come or blood.

The range riders stood close together; there was no consultation of "seconds" or measuring off of so many paces. There were three sharp, loud reports, the flashes and smoke of the "forty-fours" and the thing was over. Franklin was quicker by the fraction of a second and Johnnie's pistol arm was shattered before he could pull the trigger. The ball from his revolver went wild and the second ball from Ben's gun plowed through Johnnie's vitals. Then a curious thing happened which showed the Texas chivalry of Johnnie Potts, the "terror." Franklin, filled with remorse now that the shooting was over, wanted to hunt up a United States deputy marshal and surrender himself into the hands of the law, but the "terror," though writhing in his death agony, would not hear to it.

"What's the use o' doin' that, Ben?" gasped the dying "terror." "Yer got me, but I'd sure a got you if I'd a drawed a little quicker. 'Twon't do me no sort o' good fur you to go and stand trial, nur you either."

The "terror" was buried near the lonely camp house, and the foreman of the ranch took the trouble to see that the grave was not entirely neglected. Ben Franklin went back to Texas a changed man. Instead of the rollicking rough rider he became gloomy, haggard and prematurely old, with the haunted look of a man who ever saw the picture of a night's debauch, a fatal duel the lonesome, unmarked grave of Johnnie Potts, the "terror."

Tom Hayden, a negro, aged 24, was recently taken from the officers who had him under arrest for the murder of Andrew Woods, a young white man, and hanged to a tree, near Fayette, Mo. The killing took place just previous to the lynching and was the result of a fight over a game of craps at a negro festival. Tom Hayden was arrested by the sheriff and was taken to Fayette, where a mob overpowered the officers. Hayden had a bad reputation

A POLICE STORY.

REALISTIC INCIDENTS ATTACHED TO ONE OF NEW YORK'S CHARITIES.

How the Idea of the "Night Refuge For Friendless Women" in New York Was Born in the Heart of Woman.

Go into any station of a busy police precinct of New York and on the wall, by the side of the sergeant's desk, is a big placard announcing in fat black lettering that the Night Refuge for Friendless Women is to be found at No. 144 West Fifteenth street. The placard is the first object that strikes the eye of the homeless creature as she opens the door of the station, says Leslie's Weekly, and she reads these words: "Open all night for the reception of those who need succor. No questions asked, no cards or letters necessary to secure shelter and food."

"On a winter night we'll sometimes have more than a dozen women come here for shelter. We just point to that placard, and they read it and go right out, and we know that they'll find a bed. There was one woman, I remember, came into the house during the bitter storm, no coat, boots worn in holes, nothing but a thin cotton dress and a battered old hat; face all fallen in—looked as if she hadn't eaten anything in days; starved with the cold, weak for want of food—just the usual sort. She was going to ask me something when she caught sight of that pasteboard. She clutched hold of the rail and, brushing away the hair where it had fallen over her eyes, she began to read the address with her hand at her forehead—stupid like. Then she turned to me with the blind stare, and says, in a far-away voice: 'Say, is there such places as that?' 'Yep,' says I. 'Where they give yer food and a bed just because yer need it?' 'Yep,' I says again.

"'And they don't ask yer no questions?'

"'That's about the size of it,' I tells her.

"'And don't want to know who you are? Or how many times you've been locked up? And don't want a certificate of character from yer minister? And won't turn yer away 'cos yer can't give no references from yer last place? Don't want to know who yer are or what you've been, so long as you're unfortunate and poor?'

"I gave her 'Yes' to all these questions.

"Then she turns and says: 'I'm glad I saw that placard. I'll try it. I ain't got any hope, but I'll try it. I've been turned down everywhere I went, and I was just going to see whether the North river was kinder.' She went out," adds the sergeant, "and I saw no more of her. But I afterwards heard that they'd taken her in and found work for her somewhere."

It was on a bitter day in the winter of 1876-77 that Mrs. Osborne, hurrying to her home through a by-street on the West Side, saw two girls huddling for shelter in a doorway. Something in the aspect of the women, something in the expression of their tear-worn eyes as they looked out upon the driving rain, stopped her on her way, and she turned back and spoke to them. Their story was soon told. "We are two sisters. Our home is in Winston, Conn. Our people are poor. There was not enough food to feed us all, and so we came to New York to look for work and didn't find it. We are penniless and homeless and starving."

Within an hour the two women were housed in Mrs. Osborne's home. Within a week they had by her aid found employment. And out of her chance meeting with these two women arose the thought that there were other sisters in the city who might be in need as desperate; that here was the possibility of a work which might be carried to an endless good. "I will make this work the object of my life," she said, and never for a single instant in twenty years did she weaken in her purpose.

Blood Thicker Than Water.

That it exists there can be no doubt. Even to people on this side of the Atlantic it is apparent; and those who, like myself, have lately passed through the United States can testify to its intensity and spontaneity. The cause which has produced it is not far to seek. A greater sympathy and friendship has been apparent for two or three years. Even the excitement about the Venezuelan dispute failed to disturb it; and when it looked as if Continental Europe was disposed to enter the contest between the United States and Spain, not so much in defense of Spanish interests as with a view of humiliating the United States, there appeared a genuine sympathetic interest which extended from the man in the street to the Cabinet Minister at Whitehall. We pitied the fall of Spain, but we could not help feeling that our kinsmen were taking up the cause for which this country in the past has spent so much and made such gigantic sacrifices. As became a neutral, we were unmoved spectators of events, until that whisper arose which stirred us all to our depths.

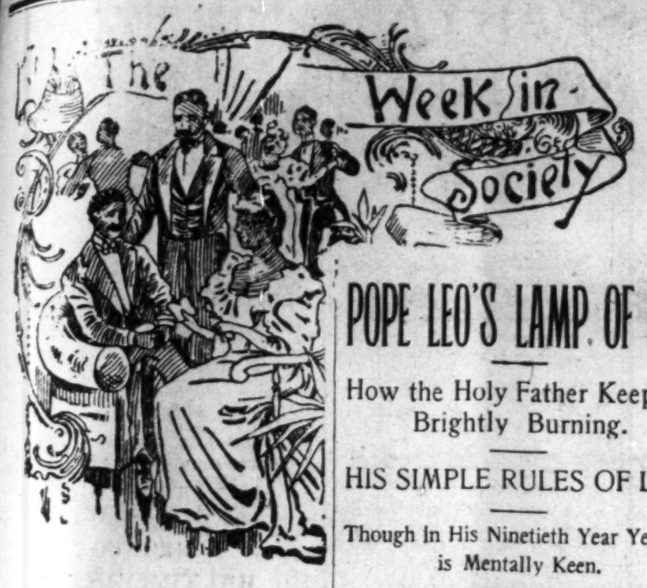
When it became evident that an intrigue was on foot to throw a Latin alliance into arms against the United States, the voice of Great Britain was unmistakably heard, and we showed plainly that in such an event Great Britain must be reckoned with, and any attempt to wrest from our kinsmen the gains won by her sons ashore and afloat by a combination of Continental Europe, would have to meet the whole Anglo-Saxon race in armed alliance. The storm passed, but that little proof of our sincerity did more than a torrent of words to establish cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain. Our kinsmen realized for the first time, what we have never doubted over here, that, differ as we may between ourselves, neither of us would ever see the flag of Anglo-Saxon freedom dipped on either side of the Atlantic to an overwhelming combination of Continental Europe.—Lord Charles Beresford in Pall Mall Magazine.

Another Depew.

Mr. Stubb—Maria, what was that tramp after that was preaching so loud out in the yard?

Mrs. Stubb—He was after dinner.

Mr. Stubb—Hm! one of those after-dinner speakers, I suppose.—Chicago News.



Mrs. Jas. H. Fletcher is expected in the city shortly.

Mr. John M. Webster has returned to the city from Philadelphia.

Mr. Joseph Douglass is meeting with success in Chicago.

Miss Hellen Chapman, of Irving street, sister of Mrs. W. H. Lee, is quite ill at her home.

Mrs. Alice Chichester, formerly of this city but now of Philadelphia, Pa., spent Thanksgiving in this city, visiting friends and will remain until the middle of the month.

Messrs. Samuel Milton, Boynden Dodson and William Nixon, of the drawing department in the public school, spent the holidays in Herndon Loudon Co., Va., where Mr. Nixon has a cozy summer home. They brought back fond remembrance of the place in the line of game.

Mr. Clarence H. Jackson, a clerk in the P. O. Department of N. Y. city, who was the guest of Mr. John Stewart, last week, was highly entertained on Thanksgiving evening at 2007 Vermont avenue, n. w., by several well known ladies and gentlemen among whom were, Miss Martha Liggons, who gave an instrumental and vocal solo Miss Etta Johnson, instrumental solo Miss M. A. D. Madre, recitation, Misses A. C. Waller and Victoria Robinson also took an active part Mr. John Butler, the elocutionist, recited in his usual pleasing manner and those present would not be satisfied until they heard him the second time. Others present were Messrs. Jackson, Jno Stewart, Lyle and Smalls.

The light fantastic toe was indulged in and the latest games. Amid the strains of music the guests were ushered into the spacous dining room and a sumptious repast was served of the season's finest delicacies.

The marriage of Miss Imogene T. Magruder of West Washington and Mr. Edmund W. Scott took place Thanksgiving evening in the presence of a large number of friends at the parsonage of St. Augustine's Church, Rev. Father Dougherty officiating. The bride was beautifully attired in a gown of cream-colored cloth with lace and ribbon trimmings, and carried a superb boquet of white roses The bridesmaid, Miss Ursuline Barker, wore white organdie; her boquet was of pink roses. Mr. E. W. Brown was was best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception at 1508 Erie St., northwest, the future home of the couple. The ushers were Messrs William Gray, Lewis Thompson, James S. Pinn, and R. J Dickey. The presents were numerous and valuable, including a handsome silver service from friends at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with which the groom is connected. The groom's presents to the bride were an upright Bradbury piano and a diamond and ruby breastpin.

"Good-by, Hubby."

A divorce case heard in Cincinnati the other day was that of C. H. Maguire against Minnie Maguire. He is a telegraph operator. She is an actress and known as Lillian Waltone. She was a singer in the musical Humpty Dumpty which was at the Walnut Street Theatre a few seasons ago. She also appeared in other productions of a musical character. Her husband said she was a good wife for a time. One day his employer told him he must not allow the woman who was coming to the office to see him to do so any more. He said the woman was his wife, but his employer would not believe it, and when the fact was insisted upon he was told he would better, under such conditions, watch her. One night he found her with a man named Jack Cox. He asked her to go home and she would not. Cox said if she was the wife of Maguire she must go home and he would accompany them. He did so, and they all drank some beer together in Maguire's flat. After that she said, "Jack, I will go with you. Good-by, hubby," and the two left together. She refused to live with her husband again and he sued for divorce. They were married in 1892. A decree was granted.

Accused of Wife-Beating.

An edict has been issued by the Right Rev. Bishop Huntingdon suspending the Rev. R. Eugene Griggs, an Episcopal minister of Binghamton, N. Y., pending the investigation by an ecclesiastical court into charges of wife-beating and desertion made by Mrs. Griggs. Mr. Griggs has already been fined $25 in the police court for wife-beating, and was compelled to give security to support his wife for a year. Other charges effecting his moral standing will come up before the ecclesiastical court.

While Chaplain J. W. Comfort, of the Indiana Reformatory at Terre Haute, Ind., was appealing for sympathy and better reform measures for criminals at the First Methodist Church, some thief stole his overcoat, hat and gloves.

Robert M. Rouss, a man without legs was found guilty of murder in the criminal court at Birmingham, Ala., and sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary.

POPE LEO'S LAMP OF LIFE

How the Holy Father Keeps It Brightly Burning.

HIS SIMPLE RULES OF LIFE

Though In His Ninetieth Year Yet He is Mentally Keen.

He Is Proud to Feel Young and Still Delights in Intellectual Battles—His Daily Wants in the Shape of Food—The Subjugation of Matter to Mind.

"Leo will not die like one of us; he will flicker out like a lamp having consumed its last drop of oil."

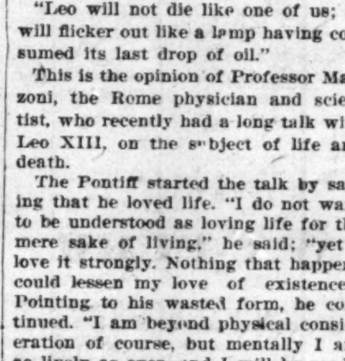
This is the opinion of Professor Mazzoni, the Rome physician and scientist, who recently had a long talk with Leo XIII, on the subject of life and death.

The Pontiff started the talk by saying that he loved life. "I do not want to be understood as loving life for the mere sake of living," he said; "yet I love it strongly. Nothing that happens could lessen my love of existence." Pointing to his wasted form, he continued. "I am beyond physical consideration of course, but mentally I am as lively as ever, and I will be ready to battle in the intellectual arena as long as these bones hold out. My love of life is really a love of spiritual conquest."

"And how many more years do you give me, doctor?"

"I have no right to pass definite judgment," answered Mazzoni, "but I can say this: Your Holiness has abundant health for a man of your age, and your spirits are so fresh, so imbued with youthful vigor, that I do not hesitate to say that you may reach your hundredth year, or may even live a longer time, for the influence of a hale, striving, working mind on the shell that walks the earth is most beneficial and decisive."

"I have long thought that," said the Pope. "and I thank God every day that He keeps my head clear, my mind so free of disturbances. You know, doctor, I always have been a cheerful man—ah, I wish I could make all my children, the entire Christian world, nay all the peoples of the earth, believe in this beautiful maxim of cheerfulness. If I lived a thousand years I could never thank God sufficiently for this unmerited favor—the endowment with a blithe and contented temperament. As I look back upon my life I see its different epochs as if reflected in a clear mirror. Of course, the glory of it all is God's, but I take a little credit myself, too, and am proud that I feel as young as I do."



(Leo XIII—from a recent photograph.)

"Well, my diet has been the same as student, chaplain, bishop, diplomat, governor, archbishop, cardinal and Pope; I never have eaten more than was necessary to build up and sustain my constitution. Most people have no idea how little man needs to keep from starving."

The Pope explained his daily wants in the way of food. For breakfast, served immediately after mass, which is celebrated in Leo's private house chapel—the last and largest of the suite of five rooms inhabited by him—he has a cup of coffee and two or three rolls, which he munches slowly while going over his correspondence and seeing his private secretaries, who give an epitome of the news

"This is all the fuel I need for several hours' desk work which must be done as soon as I am through with my gentlemen," continued Leo. "Ah, he interrupted himself, "but there is one impediment already which I never have mentioned to you. I cannot hold the pen long in hand without overstraining my muscles. So some mechanical genius has constructed for me a sort of writing glove, the manipulation of which neither tires nor irritates me. It is a great success, and it surpasses the typewriter. I am not against the typewriter, although I think its use undignified. We ought to be thankful for every labor-saving machine, yet when a man is unable to do his accustomed task with one hand how can he employ two?"

Professor Mazzoni says he never saw such subjugation of matter to spirit as in the case of the Pope. "Outwardly," he says, "he looks like a broken down old gentleman; but the idea that sways him, the love of duty and performance that is his second nature, keeps his blood traveling through his veins and keeps his whole being alive.

HOPE FOR THE HAIRLESS.

Cold of Alaska Puts a Crop on the Baldest Head.

The experience of Roderick Dhu Smith, who recently returned from the Klondike region with a big budget of experience, quite a little sum of money, and a head of hair which almost qualifies him to take an engagement as a Circassian girl in a circus, is of especial interest to a large contingent of his fellow men and women, says the San Francisco Call. For be it known that Roderick, before making his perilous way to the Arctic regions, though otherwise pleasing to look upon and still on the sunny side of forty, was the owner of a head which made theater ushers, whenever there was a ballet on the program, escort him down to the front row without even glancing at his seat check.

It is said that his baldness was the real cause of his starting out in search of gold, since he spent all his patrimony in the purchase of hair restorers, and it was necessary for him to do something, no matter how desperate, to retrieve his fallen fortunes. Be that as it may, he went to Alaska, and, after a two years' residence there, has returned a modern Samson, as far as chevelure is concerned, and he declares that the transformation is entirely due to the rigors of the climate in that quarter of the globe.

"The intense cold kills all germs and microbes," he asserts, "and stimulates the scalp, and nature does the rest," and he proudly exhibits his lion-like mane as proof of what nature can do, when she takes a fancy, unassisted by washes or oils or unguents.

P. J. McLeod, who has spent twelve years in Alaska and the northwest, although he has not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Smith personally, and did not, therefore, see the sprouting and the bourgeoning of his especial crop of modified epidermic cells, still corroborates his story as to the virtues of that frigid clime as a hair producer.

"My hair always was thick," he says, "so I cannot speak from personal experience, but the way dogs put on hair up there is a caution. They get as shaggy as Shetland ponies, and now I think of it, I never saw a bald-headed fellow anywhere around there. To tell the truth, they all look, after they have got to work, as though a razor and a pair of scissors were far more needed than a hair restorer, and I think a missionary barber would do good work among them."

Signs of Good and Bad Weather.

A hint or two on weather prophecy. When clouds are red in the west, the red having a purple tint, it is a sign of fine weather. The air when dry refracts red or heat-making rays, and as dry air is not perfectly transparent these are again reflected in the horizon. An old proverb says:

A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning.

A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight.

A rainbow occurs when the clouds containing or depositing the rain are opposite to the sun. In the evening the rainbow is in the east, and in the morning it is in the west. As the heavy rains in this climate are usually brought by the westerly winds, a rainbow in the west indicates that bad weather is on the road; whereas the rainbow in the east proves the contrary.

When the swallows fly high fine weather is to be expected or to continue. But when they fly low approaching rain is indicated. Swallows follow the flies and gnats, and flies and gnats usually delight in warm strata of air. As warm air is lighter and moister than cold air, the warm strata of air run higher, but when the warm and moist air is close to the ground it is almost certain that, as the cold air flows down into it, water will fall.

As an indication of the approach of wet weather, nothing is more certain than a halo around the moon, which is produced by the precipitated water; and the larger the circle the nearer the clouds, and, consequently, the more ready to fall. A coppery or yellow sunset also foretells rain.

Observations teaches that when the sea gulls assemble on land, stormy and rainy weather is approaching. The little petrel enjoys the heaviest gale, because living partly on the smaller sea insects, he is sure to find his food in the spray of heavy waves. The fish on which they prey in fine weather at sea leave the surface and go down deeper during the storm. The different tribes of wading birds always migrate when rain is about to take place. Upon the same principle, the vulture follows armies.

Architect Vaux's Busy Ghost.

Do spirits play pranks with living people? Here is one incident that seems to indicate that they do. Not long ago Stuyvesant Fish asked Francis T. Bacon, the architect, to remodel a summer house for him. It is an old home on the Hudson, called Glen Clyffe. It is situated on a plat of green hillside just opposite West Point. Mr. Fish and Mr. Bacon went over the drawings together in the latter's Chicago office. Glen Clyffe is a brick house, with stone trimmings, with a wide veranda running around it. It is in Italian renaissance and was built in 1857 by an architect named Vaux, now dead. The front of the house is four stories, and the back three, owing to its location on a hillslope.

Mr. Bacon promised to modernize the house, and put the plans away in his desk. Within an hour George Powers, industrial commissioner, came in.

"I say, Bacon," he remarked, "can you take time to remodel on old house for a friend of mine—Ben Price, at Oxford, Miss.?"

"Yes," said the architect. And when the plans of the Mississippi house were produced, Bacon rubbed his eyes.

"Queer," he said, reaching for President Fish's plans. They were alike in every particular—Italian renaissance, brick, with stone trimmings, situated on a knoll, four stories front and three rear. One is located on the Hudson, the other 2,000 miles away in a little Mississippi town. One was built in 1857; the other in 1859. Both sets of drawings were signed "C. Vaux." The question is, What does the deceased Vaux want? Is it a ghost's joke?

"Is your lieutenant a handsome man, Ella?"

"Oh, as handsome as though he had come to life out of our own diaries."

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In an article on the "Brain Bankruptcy of Business Men," the Alienist and Neurologist develops the idea that the high pressure under which modern men of affairs work has created a demand for a new specialist in medicine who shall devote himself to keeping in order the heart and brains of millionaire business men. The ordinary family physician, the writer argues, is not the only medical attendant and counselor the man of great business affairs should have. The modern millionaire is a new factor in the problem of sanitation and requires new treatment. He is a high pressure machine which must be kept up with the telephone, phonographs, cables and wireless telegraphy, going the pace that kills. As these inventions have developed the engineer, so the tax put upon great business men must develop the brain and nerve engineer.

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DAZZLING LIGHT.

Illumination of a Car That Has Been Short-Circuited.

Electricity played a queer prank on a Northern Central car the other night. To lookers-on at a safe distance it was merely a remarkable display ,the like of which as never before seen in St. Louis. To those on the car it had many elements of tragedy.

One man narrowly escaped death by fire and others of the passengers may have been injured in the panic that followed. Even the officials of the United Railways Company have not yet arrived at he exact extent of the damage done.

The cars on the Northern Central line are the oldest in the service. Their fuses burn out freuently, but that night's occurrence was the most serious accident of the kind that has yet occurred. At 9:30 o'clock a car was rounding the sharp down-grade curve at Thomas street and Leffingwell avenue. It was half filled with passengers.

Suddenly there was a grinding noise, which deafened those in the car and awakened residents in the neighborhood. The car came to a sudden stop. What followed is told by an eye-witness. who was attracted to his window by the unusual sound.

"When I looked out," he said, "the street was lit up for several blocks as if a powerful searchlight had been turned into it. The brilliancy all radiated from the car, which I at first thought was on fire. I could see the car distinctly. It seemed a shadowy form, seen through a halo of light. The outer edge of this light was a brilliant, dazzling white, but the inner portion, the nucleus, as it were, nearest the car, was the deep red of a consuming blaze.

"With the first play of the flames I heard passengers in the car cry out in alarm. Two young men jumped through a window and the other passengers rushed for the back door. I saw a man leap from the rear platform with his coat smoking. He pulled the garment off as he left the car.

"The illumination could be seen at a great distance, apparently for people come flocking from blocks around to see the illuminated car. Most of them walked home. Another car pushed the disabled one to the sheds."

Investigation Saturday morning showed that the accident was one of a number of electrical freaks caused by the recent damp weather. At the power house of the Northern Central line it was said that the current had become short-circuited. This meant that the current on coming from the wires, instead of going through the controller on the front platform operated by the motorman, went through the one on the rear platform. Unable to get into the motors by that route it passed out again and sought the nearest route to the rails. This was by way of the metal work about the sides and roof of the car.

On its journey around the car a portion of the current escaped into the moist atmosphere, causing the appearance of a halo. Enough of the current went through the controller and the motors to burn them out, which caused the red light of consuming flames. It was the burning out of the controller that ignited the coat of the man who stood near it on the rear platform. Street railway men agreed that the accident was a most unusual one.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

THREE JOINTS.

Removed From a Man's Backbone and He Still Lives.

Minus three joints of his backbone, John Kaller, of No. 50 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, N. Y., lies on a cot in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, making a brave fight against death. The missing pieces of his spinal column were removed on Thursday last by five surgeons. It was an operation almost unparalleled in surgery, but it was his only chance for life.

Kaller has been a telephone lineman. Recently he was sent to repair wires along the Shore Road, in Astoria. About noon he was working at the top of a pole near the Woolsey estate. Just how it happened neither Kaller nor any one else knows, but suddenly the lineman found himself in the clutches of an electric current. He had grasped a live wire, his body was twisted in torture and puffs of smoke arose from his burning hands.

The man kept his senses. Hanging there, burning and in terrible pain, he realized that to remain in contact with the wire for but a few seconds more meant death to him.

With strength born of that knowledge Kaller tore himself free from the live wire on which he had fallen and deliberately threw himself to the roadway. He fell 35 feet and struck upon his head and back. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, and doctors worked over him for eight hours before the dangers from the electric shock were removed. Then they performed the operation.

In falling Kaller had broken his back. The seventh, eighth and ninth vertebrae were badly fractured, and splinters of the broken bone pressed on the spinal cord. The pressure had produced paralysis, and would have caused death if not removed.

Dr. John Francis Burns was in charge of the operation. Assisting him were Dr. H. A. McGronen, Dr. J. J. Mulcahey, Dr. Thomas Cassidy and Dr. John F. Farwell. Technically, the doctors took out the spinous prosesses and transverse sections of the seventh, eighth and ninth vertebrae. The operation was successful.

"I do not know of an exactly similar case," said Dr. Burns, last night. "Three vertebrae were badly fractured, and had to be removed, leaving arches to protect the spinal cord. But Kaller's other injuries make his recovery doubtful, and at my suggestion his relatives have telegraphed to his mother, asking her to come to his bedside. She lives in Illinois."

Kaller's condition is very grave. He has remained conscious from the first, and has taken a keen interest in the remarkable operation performed upon him.

Following closely upon the rumor of the retirement of John Burns, of England, from all active participation in the great movement of organized labor, in Great Britain is the loss of another famous leader in the person of Joseph Arch, the well-known agricultural laborer and member of Parliament. Mr. Arch confirms the rumor that he will from all active work in the land at the next general election.

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis

Effie—No man was ever reformed by scolding or sarcasm, but this is no reason why a woman should allow her tears to flow trying to reform him or act as though she was afraid.

Belle:—Be of good cheer and say your prayers daily. The wolf will shed his wool some day. Don't be too suspicious.

Inez:—You can always tell a falsifying woman by her deceitful grin. The person who continues to laugh and talk at the same time is either a fool or a knave.

C. E. You claim to be a Christian Endeavorer, such being the case, it would become you to stop your sinful ways.

Corrupt thoughts enter corrupt minds.

The virtue which requires to be ever guarded is hardly worth the time of bothering with it.

It is not wise to seek happiness, while we are not willing to be good.

Charity: Beauty of person has been regarded in every age as an effective weapon to conquer man, hence I do not condemn any girl for making her self prepossessing as possible, but avoid powder and paint, as artificial beauty is not admired.

Xmas: Girls have the wrong idea about Christmas presents. We should remember that the value of the present should not be considered, but the thoughtfulness of the giver. No one is compelled to spend his earnings on another, then why should the price be considered? This foolish idea of expensive presents is mostly indulged by persons who are not able even to make a small gift. People of means have better sense.

Inquirer: Just who will be the principal of the new Industrial School, I am unable to state. However, it will be a man who is already holding a position in the schools.

Men seldom admire women who talk disagreeably of other women. Modesty in speech is also admired.

Wife:—Women are entirely too careless about their personal attire, after marriage. One's husband is requesting very little when he asks to see you always with your hair combed, attired in a clean apron and meet him with a smile.

Maz:—You speak of getting married, if your intended studies home comforts, then it is likely that he will make a good husband. If his habits are bad, try and reform him before marriage, for it will be impossible to do it afterwards.

Nina:—No woman, married or single, should talk of her private business or household affairs to outsiders, and more especially to females, who have no interest in your welfare.

No true gentleman will begin telling a girl of his wealth on short acquaintance. When a man is about to propose, is the time to explain means of support.

N. E. 'Tis better to be divorced from a man you do not love than to live with him in misery. I do not agree with you when you say it is a reflection on society to get a divorce. Remember the old saying, "life is what you make it."

Dora:—A man has a perfect right to kiss his prospectus bride good-night. I do not approve of false modesty.

You can always inspire in life if you so desire. It only needs a little ambition.

Look a person in the eye when you are talking to him.

An honest woman will give honest expressions.

A conceited woman is more or less a selfish woman and a selfish woman is one who thinks more of herself than others think of her.

Friends are always numerous when you can help you-self.

E. H. You are very refined in your manners which is evident that you have studied the rules of polite society.

Emma:—It looks vulgar to see a man walking with a lady smoking. You should not tolerate it by any means.

Rose:—Yes, your dress should fit you properly. Don't wear that which is not becoming to you.

B. M. There are no grade meetings in the colored schools. Why there are none, you must ask the trustees.

Normal: The principal would no doubt make a change in some of the children if she could. Her occupation is short, no doubt.

Graduate:—It is believed that the last graduate will soon be appointed, if so, there will be a chance for you.

Do the duty that lies nearest you.

The positive and sedate girl can always find a true friend. The frivolous may attract and catch, but she can not retain friends.

If a man thinks that his company is sought after, he becomes careless and conceited.

An obedient girl will respect her parents by taking their advice.

Never talk about your companions. It will operate against you in the long run.

Don't marry for convenience or before you are ready.

Don't marry for spite, because you do yourself an injury.

Take your time and think well while you are taking it.

Good thoughts eminate from good people.

Don't grin at people because you may make a mistake.

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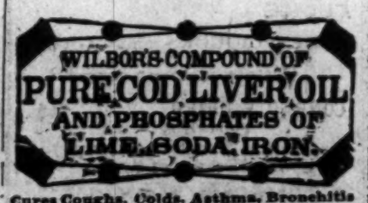

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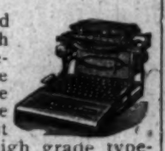

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SOLDIER'S ROMANCE.

Dismissed in Disgrace He Returns to His Profession.

The enlistment of a private soldier brings to light a romance, a romance more like a chapter out of a novel than an actual occurrence. James Robert Wasson, at 53 years of age, is permitted by the Secretary of War, who waives the regulations in his favor, to enlist as a private soldier.

Thirty years ago Wasson was appointed to West Point, being then only 20 years of age. Three years before that he had known the practical side of war. Despite his youth he enlisted in an Iowa regiment and went through the Red River campaign. At West Point he became the firm friend of Fred D. Grant in his studies. When they graduated Wasson stood at the head of his class. He was recognized as having extraordinary engineering abilities.

After graduating and receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant, Wasson procured a year's leave of absence and went to Japan. Before the year was up he resigned from the army to take the chair of mathematics in the College of Hokkaido. A year later he became Surveyor in Chief of the province of Hokkaido, and not long afterward he was appointed engineer, with the rank of Colonel, in the Japanese army and went through the Formosa campaign. His great abilities won him decorations and other honors. He married the daughter of John A. Bingham, at that time American Minister to Japan, and was looked upon as one of the most distinguished men in the empire.

Wasson yearned for his native land. He returned to the United States and through the influence of President Grant was made a Major and paymaster in the army. He served faithfully in that capacity for some years. One day, while traveling with $25,000 of government funds, he reported that the money had been stolen from his seat. An investigation followed and showed that Wasson had been leading a fast life. He was Court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace from the army. For some years he was lost sight of. Now he returns once more and instead of asking for even the humble command of Second Lieutenant is content to take his place in the ranks.

All his old friends wish him well.

A GROSS INSULT.

Why De Reszke Challenged Baron Rothschild.

A curious anecdote is now going the rounds of the clubs and salons. It seems that when Jean de Reske was last in Paris he was invited to a dinner at Baron Rothschilds, and during the reception that followed the tenor was requested to sing, which he willingly did several times.

At the conclusion of the last piece the Baron stalked from among the group and, handing De Reszke a blank check, said loudly, before the assembled guests:

"We are all delighted, Monsieur. I don't know what your prices are, but you may write your own figure upon this check."

Jean de Reszke, blanching with anger, tore the paper to fragments and answered:

"I came here as your guest, sir, and sang because it was requested and it pleased me. You shall hear of this further." Then he bowed around and departed.

It is said that the tenor sent seconds to the Baron, who explained that he knew it was customary for the De Reszkes to sing at private functions for money and believed Jean's attitude was a pose, as he was convinced the singer would have accepted the check if it had not been offered publicly. This was done purposely because during the evening the singer appeared to forget his place, and for these reasons Baron Rothschild declined to consider the challenge.

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Emile Bernard, the famous architect who won the $30,000 prize offered by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst for the best plans for the new University of California, is now in charge of the colossal undertaking. He will require assistance of at least half a dozen American architects. Work will progress as rapidly as the money will come. The total sum necessary for the buildings and gardens he has planned Bernard estimates at $80,000,000. He does not expect the undertaking to be completed before 20 years. The University of California will then be the best laid and best equipped in the world, accommodating easily 5,000 boarding students.

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SITUATED ON WASHINGTON PLACE, AT THE MOUTH OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE PART OF THE CITY, CONVENIENT TO DEPOTS, THEATRES AND BUSINESS CENTERS.
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The Richmond Transfer Co. and Baggage Express,

Office: 902 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Tickets to all principal points in America and Europe. Rates same as at depots. Passengers and baggage called for and baggage checked to destination. Pleasure carriages for hire.

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EVERYBODY,

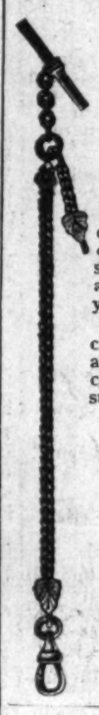
50,000 Subscribers wanted—A great sacrifice to obtain them.—Look at our offer.

No. 537. THIS HANDSOME LAMP.

Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.



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For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.

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Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated lock ring; gold-plated open cast head removable oil fount; the latest ratcket screw burner; large, handsom hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and warranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.

This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The BEE will give one of these clocks to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.

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BLOOD PURIFYING

Vegetable Pills and Powders

Have stood the test of half a century in Europe, and thousands of sufferers have been permanently cured by their use. Pills and Powders consist of precisely the same ingredients, being composed of wholesome Herbs alone, while so happy is their composition that they act upon the blood, the liver and upon the kidneys alike, and that they may be safely given to the smallest infant. A few doses of the Pills or Powders, regularly taken in spring and again in fall, will keep the blood pure and invigorate the entire system, thus most effectually warding off disease.

The following are some of the diseases which have been permanently cured by their use, viz: Inflammation of the Bowels, Tetter, Asthma, Cough, Headache, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Cramp Colic, Croup, Catarrh, Pain in the Chest and Sides, Chills and Fever, Ague, open Wounds and running Sores, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Biliousness, Eruptions of the Skin, Bowel Complaint, Gout, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Malaria, Diarrhœa, Colic, Swellings, Costiveness, Bloatings, Bloody and White Flux, Dysentery, and, in short, all and every disease resulting from impure blood or from imperfect digestion, no matter of how long standing.

Dose of the Powder.

Many years of experience have proven the following to be about the proper dose:

Take daily at the age of—		
From ¼ to 1 year		¼ teaspoonful.
" 1—2 "	¼ to 1	"
" 2—4 "	1—1½	"
" 4—8 "	1½—1¾	"
" 8—14 "	1¾—2	"
" 14—adult	2—3	"

The Pills

may be taken in the following numbers:

From ¼ to 1 year	1 to 2 pills.
" 1—2 "	2—4 "
" 2—4 "	4—6 "
" 4—8 "	6—10 "
" 8—14 "	10—16 "
" 14—adult	16—20 "

As in the Powder, always begin with the smallest dose, as some systems require more and the others less, in order to reach the same result. A few days' use will show how large or how small a dose may be sufficient. The dose should be just large enough to insure three, and, in urgent cases, up to five free discharges in 24 hours. The Powder may be mixed in a little water or syrup, or it may be tightly packed into capsules, and should be taken at bedtime or an hour before breakfast, as most convenient; and the same rule holds good for the Pills also, though half the number may be taken at night and the other in the morning if desired. To such as are in the habit of taking strong mercurial or other injurious pills, the dose may appear rather large; but, as these Pills, as stated before, are composed of wholesome herbs alone, which do no violence to the system, a much larger dose is necessarily required to produce a beneficial result.

When a cure has been effected, do not discontinue the use of the medicine at once, but take a little less from day to day, otherwise temporary costiveness may be the result.

Price of the Vegetable Pills, 50 cents and $1 per box, according to size of box.

Price of the Herb Powders, 25 and 50 cents.

For sale by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, or sent by mail, free of postage, to any address, upon receipt of price by

DR. JULIUS DIENELT & CO.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Sole General Agents for the United States and Canada.

W. Calvin Chase, Sole Agent for the District. Call at the Office of THE BEE No. 1109 I St., N. W., where all of Prof. Wundram's Herb Medicines are for sale; including Herb Tea, for purifying the Blood; for colds; and for Children and Dispeptics, as a healthful substitute for tea and coffee.

Reliable canvassers, who can make good money, wanted.

WHERE THE BEE IS SOLD.

Merritts Stand, Pension Office.
J. W. Chapman, 1500 14th st. n. w.
J. F. Smothers, 1827 T st. n. w.
Peoples Business Union, 19th and L sts. n. w.
Bellar's Drug Store, 16th and M sts. n. w.
W. H. Thomas, barber shop, 230 H st. n. w.

SOUTH WEST.

J. T. Newnan, 301 3d street, s. w

George Ashton has been arrested for murder.

Prof. James M. Gregory is meeting with success in Bordentown, N. J.

Miss Magnolia Allain has returned to the city after an enjoyable stay in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, visiting friends.

Mr. James Ashton a highly respected citizen died suddenly at his home on last Sunday afternoon.

The club system of the 19th Street Baptist Church is working wonderfully well. A large collection was realized last Sunday.

The exercises at the Second Baptist Church were very interesting on last Sunday evening. Prof. Weatherless, Lieut. Toomy and others made good addresses.

Mr. Edward Mason, an old and respected citizen, was buried from the Plymouth Congregational Church on last Sunday afternoon.

The Asbury Fair has closed as has also the Fair of St. Augustine. Both were successful and those interested deserve great credit.

The Baltimore team from Morgan College came over Thanksgiving to play foot ball against the Howard University team and the Morgan's were badly beaten.

Mrs. Erkhart, formerly, Mrs. W. C. Cox, is in the city looking after the interest of her two little sons. She will leave shortly for New York city, her future home, at which place she will enter her sons in some institution.

The funeral of Master George Whitted, a very promising young man, a pupil of the High School, took place last Monday afternoon from the Berean Baptist Church. Rev. Miller, of Lincoln Memorial, conducted the services assisted by the pastor Rev. Rivers.

The Presbyterian Church, People's Congregational, and Plymouth Church held union services at the Plymouth Church on Tnanksgiving day.

The choirs sang from all the Churches and the services were exceedingly interes ing.

The funeral of Mr. James G. Ashton took place from the Lincoln Memorial Church last Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Ashton died suddenly at his residence on 5th street, n. w., last Sunday December, 3. He is a Virginian by birth, but spent the most of his life in this city and was a highly respected citizen.

The 17th Anniversary supper of the Second Baptist Church will be held Monday evening, December 11th at 8 oclock. Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, D. D., will be honored with distinguished guests on this occasion. There is no man in this city who is more respected than Dr. Johnson. He has almost completed his church and there is no doubt that he will be able to go in the upstairs in a few months.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza A. Stewart took place from the 15th Street Presbyterian Church last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Stewart was a long sufferer, which she bore with Christian fortitude. She leaves ten children to mourn their lost, among whom are Dr. C. C. Stewart and Mr. W. A. Stewart. Many friends sent tokens of respect. The remains were tenderly laid in Harmony Cemetery.

Mrs. Mary E. Brodie died at her late residence last Tuesday morning Dec. 5, 1899, after a short illness. Mrs. Brodie was the daughter of the late Charles and Mary Crittenden Syphax. She was a highly respected citizen and none knew her but to love her. The funeral services were held at St. Mary's Church, last Friday at 2 p. m. The Church was crowded with friends of the deceased and the floral offerings were many and handsome. Mrs. Brodie leaves two interesting daughters, husband and other relations to mourn their loss.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

Sunday afternoon last, Miss M. R. Bowen of the Garnett School, delivered a very timely address on "Cooperation," at the Congressional Lyceum, Odd Fellows Hall. The speaker said in part—that a very few of the race seemed to fully appreciate the full meaning of cooperation; she referred to the labor organizations, trades unions, corporations, syndicates and trusts all of which tendered to oppress the Negro by excluding him from membership. That the young men and women of the race were not as a rule, so utilizing their time, ability and means at their hands as to bring about that material, commercial, intellectual and moral development, which is necessary to make them future factors in the great amenum body politic.

During the delivery of the address the speaker was frequently and heartily applauded.

Pointed addresses were made by Dr. George. H. Richardson, trustee public schools and Mr. Edward Cooper.

In the recital of "Watching" Miss Ella Freeman fully sustained her reputation as a polished elocutionist.

Instrumental solo by Miss Josephine Simmons.

On motion of Mr. W. L. Houston, a vote of thanks was tendered to Misses Bowen, Freeman and Simmons.

Tomorrow at 3:40 p. m., Hon. J. P. Green will read a paper entitled "Expansion—Viewed from a Commercial, Moral and Racial Standpoint."

The Most Worshipful Eureka Grand Lodge, F. A. A. Y. Masons (National Compact for District of Columbia) over which D. F. Seville has presided as Grand Master, met at the hall on 4th and O streets, northwest, Dec. 5th, under the auspices of the Worshipful Masters of the 4 Blue Lodges, represented in the Grand Jurisdiction, and as a result of the stigma and imputations placed upon the jurisdiction through the unmasonic conduct of its Grand Master. This assembly adopted resolutions denouncing him as a Mason and a brother, dissolved the Grand Lodge and elected and installed the following members:

R. D. Goodman, M. W. G. M.; H. A. Davis, R. W. G. D.; J. A. M. Lee, R. W. G. S. W.; Sol. Haskins, R. W. G. R. S.; J. E. Williams, R. W. G. F. S.; Henry Carter, R. W. G. Treas.

The death of Miss Beulah E. Richardson, the eldest daughter of Prof. and Mrs. A. S. Richardson, removed from our midst one of the most popular and exemplary young ladies of our city. In manner she was pleasing and all who knew her were charmed by her vivacity and genial nature. She was a practical christian and took a leading part in all of the movements looking toward the elevation of the young men and women of the race. The tribute paid to her character by Rev. Grimke was such as is seldom heard, while her mourning friends were moved to tears by the tender references made to her lovely life. The floral tributes were profuse and lovely.

The bereaved parents have the heartfelt sympathy of hundreds of young men and women who knew and esteemed the departed and trust that her life may be a living example for the guidance of our young people. We extend our profound sympathy.

DEATH'S MEMOIRS.

To my dear young friend, Miss Beulah Richardson, whose untimely demise was my painful consideration.

Those eyes are closed; those lips are sealed;
No more life's tale can they reveal.
Her florid youth has passed away;
They call this death, we sometimes say.

O, tender flower, O, pearl of Grace!
'Tis hard to fill thy vacant place,
'Twas for some hope or lighter care,
That thou did'st live this world so rare.

But thou hast gone, the urn's broken;
We wait to hear; no word's spoken,
Sadness stealing suddenly robs
Another heart; no more it throbs.

But thou hast gone, and yonder chair
Where hourly thou would sit and stare
Has dusty grown; we cannot bear
To touch the spot; it still is there.

O! what a dream; I see it all;
To human mind it brings appall;
Departed friends, a dying glance, by
Of some fond hope that comes chance.

But thou hast gone, the yawning grave
Gives back thy form to earth who gave;
Securely fastens thee from harm
From coldest wind or wildest storm.

I see it all; the price is set;
We all sometime must pay this debt.
With ev'ry mortgage one must go;
Life's deed of trust brings death's foreclose.

—E. Eugene Wilson.

Dec. 3, 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Faculty of the Med. Dept. of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will publish a souvenir volume of the Dept., giving its history and some accounts of its instructors and also students, both graduate and non graduate. The volume will contain illustrations of the buildings and portraits of the members of the faculty and graduates. Circulars and blanks have been sent to the students and as the labor of preparing the returns for the printer will be great, it is desired that these returns be sent back to Prof. D. S. Lamb as soon as possible. So long as no return is made the editor is uncertain whether the student has received the papers which have been sent. The price can not yet be fixed because it is intended that the cost shall be no more than to cover that of correspondence and printing and this cannot be known for a month or so. The Faculty desire the co-operation of the students that the work may be assured of success.

NOT A DEMOCRAT NOW.

HE SEES NOTHING IN THAT PARTY.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

In your issue of Saturday, Nov. 25th inst., you published, with comments, the proceedings of a meeting of colored Democrats which was held in this city years ago, said publication being correct in the main as the minutes appeared in The Post at the time, but flagrantly incorrect as to the date. They are given the date of Sep. 29, 1898 instead of 1894.

The latter part of your comment upon said proceedings betrays your real object in giving it this date instead of the correct one, and why you, at this late hour, have taken up so much valuable space (more than a third of a column) in giving publicity to a gathering which you did not mention at that time—you are after someone—someone whose name appeared as a participant of said meeting, and who is now holding a merited position in the Government service. You seek to make it appear that he has been lately dabbling in politics.

Has not THE BEE and its editor indulged in this sort of thing too much already? These are colored men and, perhaps, are out of politics forever. Being bread-winners of the same much-despised race as you are, should not a community of interests move you to let them alone? Perhaps they see things differently from what they saw them then.

Speaking for myself alone, as one of the participants in that meeting, many things have transpired in these last five years that have convinced me that the Democratic party cannot be depended upon as a panacea for all our ills, while events of the last few months have proven that, so far as the Negro is concerned, the Republican party cannot be relied upon as being the ship and all else the sea. The Negro's real interest lies in his independence of either party, or a judicious division of his vote.

I am for the Negro first, last, and all the time as against any and every political party that seek to curtail his rights as an American citizen, or which fail to protect him in the enjoyment of those rights.

Colored men who have chosen to vote the Democratic ticket should not be adjudged enemies of their race: alignment with the Democratic party has been advocated by some as a political expediency, or as a means for the solution of the vexing problems now confronting our race. It is merely a difference of opinion as to policy in which these "alleged" colored Democrats are as much entitled to theirs as you to yours. They are no less loyal to their race. So when you ask them to look at the Post's report of their conference and say what they think of the action of the Democratic party in the State of Maryland, for their contemplated disfranchisement of colored voters, their reply is that their opinion of them is about the same as that of the Negro-hating Republican Governor of the same State for hanging an innocent Negro; or of a Republican administration for failure to protect its colored citizens. There are good and bad men in all parties, and the colored man can best serve his race and the State by making his vote an independent and uncertain quantity.

Of course, most of this disfranchisement talk has come from the Southern States—there is no need of it in the North where the Negro vote is scarcely a factor.

If the colored voter would be more liberal in his policitial views by dividing up his vote, the Democrats of the South, who now seek to deprive him of his elective franchise might eventually find it as much to their own interests as to any others to allow the Negro to vote, and see that his vote is honestly counted. The fight between the whites and blacks over the question of the suffrage would thus be transferred from them to the whites themselves.

Respectfully,
Jno. T. C. Newsom.

REPUBLICANS MEET.

COL. SAUNDERS DIDN'T WANT TO BE COMMITTED.—RESOLUTIONS INDORSING PRESIDENT MCKINLEY PASSED.—COL. M. M. PARKER COMPLIMENTED.—AN ATTEMPT TO GO OVER HIS HEAD.

About 25 Republicans were present on last Thursday evening in the tea room of Willard Hotel. The meeting was called to order by Col. L. M. Saunders. He briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to adopt a scheme for the election of delegates to the next Republican convention. On motion of Dr. Purvis, Mr. W. C. Dodge was made permanent Chairman and Milton M. Holland, secretary.

Col. Saunders wanted a committee appointed to wait on the National committee for the purpose of increasing the Republican representation to the next convention from 2 to 5. Another speaker attacked Col. M. M. Parker who was promptly rebuked by Col. Parker's friends. Dr. Purvis, Daniel Murray and others were anxious to go to the National committee over the head of Col. Parker.

Mr. Aaron Bradshaw, chairman of the Centre committee, opposed the proposition of going over Col. Parker's head.

Also did Mr. Chase, who said that Col. Parker was the recognized head of the Republican party and should be consulted. Dr. Purvis made a motion to appoint a committee of seven to draw up plans for the election of delegates.

General J. Harold Sypher thought that no action should be taken without consulting the chairman of the National committee, Col. Parker. Col. Saunders said that he had consulted Col. Parker but he took no interest whatever. Mr. Daniel Murrry was then anxions to proceed. Objections were made by Mr. Aaron Bradshaw. Mr. Geo. E. Simmons wanted a public meeting, also did Dr. Rayburn and H. F. Woodward. The substitute of Mr. Sypher was adopted.

This was to appoint a committee of seven to arrange plans for the election of delegates. Mr. Simmons amended the motion to the effect that the committee report its action at a public meeting.

Mr. Chase offered a resolution indorsing the administration and urging all Republicans to use every honorable means to elect delegates favorable to the renomination of President McKinley.

Col. Saunders arose in a very exciting manner and declared that no man had any right to pledge him to any one. He was opposed to the resolution. Another individual, who said that he had been a Republican for 35 years, was also opposed to it. Mr. Thomas Herring favored the adoption of the resolution and said it ought to pass. It was almost unanimously adopted with the exception of the vote of Col. Saunders.

A public mass meeting will be held this evening at Willard Hall.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE MANAGER'S TRIAL.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT.

Mr. P. B. Chase, manager of the New Grand Opera House, and Policemen Warren and Murphy were in the Police Court Wednesday to answer the charge of assaulting Mr. N. E. Weatherless, November 18. Prosecutor Mullowny represented the government, Mr. Woodward, of Birney & Woodward, defended Mr. Chase, and Mr. James L. Pugh, Jr., was counsel for the officers.

After the roll of jurymen was called announcement was made that Mr. Weatherless had withdrawn the charge against the policemen, and the case, so far as they were concerned, was noll prossed. This ended Mr. Pugh's connection with the case and he went to police headquarters to continue the hearing in the McNeely case.

Mr. Mullowny filed a new information against Mr. Chase. This was read to the defendant and he pleaded not guilty. Mr. Weatherless occupied a seat near Mr. Mullowny.

The jury as completed was composed of M. E. Horton, Julius Baumgarten, John H. Matthews, Jas. A. Moran, Patrick Finley, John C Brown, Samuel A. Coomes, Robert C. Talty, J. H. Carmichael, Carl A. Weiser, John H. Saunders and George Shilline.

Prosecutor Mullowny explained to the jury that he was expected to prove that during the week ending No. 18 there was a colored company performing at the New Grand Opera House; that Mr Weatherless had purchased tickets entitling him to two seats on the main floor of the theatre, and that when he presented them at the door of the building he was told that the tickets were for another part of the theatre. He also stated that he expected to prove that during a dispute which followed Mr. Chase laid his hands on Mr. Weatherless and had him ejected from the building.

WEATHERLESS THE FIRST WITNESS.

Mr. Weatherless was the first witness. He stated that he sent a boy for tickets for two reserved seats at the New Grand Opera House the morning of the alleged assault, and in the afternoon went with his wife and two small children to the theatre. Upon presenting the tickets to the proper person, he was, he said, ordered to go to the balcony, his tickets being afterward returned to him. Witness refused to go to any other place than the main floor and made his way to the part of the house for which he had bought tickets. Meanwhile an usher was calling Mr. Chase to bring a policemen.

After the witness had been in the seat for about a minute, he said, Mr. Chase approached him and ordered him to leave the place. Witness refused to do so, and Mr. Chase called upon officer Murphy to expel him. The officer refused to interfere, he said, and a few minutes later Mr. Chase brought Officer Warren, and the two seized hold of the witness and pushed him all the way from the seat out of the theater.

ALLEGES ROUGH TREATMENT.

Continuing, Mr. Weatherless said he was treated very roughly, and that he was pushed into the patrol wagon. The officers did not accompany the witness to the station, but Mr. Chase did, and the latter preferred the charge made against him.

Mr. Woodward objected to the witness stating what was done at the station house.

Mr. Mullowny urged that as Mr. Chase had followed the witness to the station house and had made the charge, it was competent for him to offer testimony on the point referred to. The charge made by Mr. Chase was, he said, investigated by Judge Kimball and the case dismissed.

Mr. Woodward urged that if the jury were to be informed as to what took place at the station house on the occasion mentioned he had a right to have the station record produced in court.

Judge Scott said that was Mr. Woodward's right, whereupon Mr. Mullowny said he would not insist on this point, and withdrew the question.

Resuming, the witness had shown to the jury a torn hat which, he said, was caused by Mr. Chase at the time of the alleged assault. At this point the court took a recess for thirty minutes.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Upon the re-assembling of the court at 1 o'clock, p. m., Mr. Weatherless again took the stand. He was cross-examined by counsel for Mr. Chase. Witness asserted that he was seized by the wrist by an employe of the theater, whose name was given as Herbert, and said that after he had jerked away from Herbert the latter seized him by the coat-tails. He further stated that at no time did Herbert ask him for his tickets after they were recovered by him. He denied that his wife stepped between the witness and Herbert while the altercation between the two men was in progress. Chief Usher Stokes, who was applied to, refused to show the witness to the seats which he claimed to have purchased, and he went to them himself, his wife accompanying him.

The witness reiterated what he had said in direct testimony about the scenes which followed in the theater, and in reply to questions from Mr. Woodward, said he took the seats which he had purchased. He denied that Mr. Chase asked him for his coupons.

The jury retired and brought in a verdict of not guilty for Manager Chase.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

The witness further declared that one of the policemen called shoved Mrs. Weatherless down stairs. This closed the testimony of complainant, and Mr. John P. Green, United States postage stamp agent, was called to the stand. Mr. Green testified that he was present when the alleged assault took place. He saw two policemen and Mr. Chase, the defendant, seize hold of Mr. Weatherless and not only eject him from the seats claimed by him, but also from theater. He heard cries of "Let him alone!" "Don't you go!" while Mr. Weatherless was being ejected.

George Bagwell who bought the tickets for Mr. Weatherless, testified to the purchase.

Mrs. Morgan said she saw Mr. Wetherless take the seat in the theater from which the latter was ejected. She also saw Mr. Chase place his hand on Mr. Wetherless' shoulder, also at Mr. Chase and the two police officers put Mr. Wetherless out.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY IRRITATED.

Alphonso Harris was next called to the stand. Before the witness commenced his testimony Mr. Wetherless made a remark to Mr. Mullowny which he did not like, and for which Wetherless was reproved. Continuing, Mr. Mullowny, addressing Mr. Wetherless said: "Your own witnesses have testified that you were in the wrong place and you might as well be frank about it." Mr. Wetherless said something about "it being fixed," and Mr. Mullowny retorted that he would not be talked to in such a manner. Mr. Wetherless disclaimed meaning any offense to Mr. Mullowny, and the hearing proceeded. Harris' testimony was unimportant.

Policeman Murphy, who assisted in ejecting Mr. Wetherless from the theater, said that at no time did Mr. Chase put his hand on Mr. Wetherless. He asserted that some ladies showed coupons for the seats occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wetherless.

The hearing of testimony for the defense was begun shortly before 3 o'clock and was in progress when this report was closed.

LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK

LEE'S TAKEOUT KNIK

The only article ever manufactured that actually takes the KINKS out of the hair. It will make the hair straight soft, pliable and beautiful. Nicely perfume Guaranteed pure and harmless. One bottle will convince the most doubtful that it will do all that we claim for it.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Lee's Medicant Company

S. HELLER, 720 7TH ST N. W.

Boys' Oxford Storm Coats
Four dollar values
$2.98

Boys' Chinchilla Reefers
Special values
$1.48

Boys' Blue and Black Cheviot Suits
$2.25

Boys' Caps 10 cts.
Wo p s 15 cts.
Boys' Pants 15 cts.

Mixed Cashmere Suits
For school wear
$1.50

Boys' Vestee Suits
3 to 8 years
Special $1.25

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908 7th st., N. W.

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Designing, Remodeling, and Dressmaking in All Branches. Perfect fit Guaranteed. Latest Paris Fashions.

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Agent and Directress of the
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MRS. L. R. CLARK.
Fashionable Dress Maker and Teacher and Agent
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She is one of the most fashionable dressmakers in the country. She has eight young ladies steadily employed who are first-class dressmakers. Mrs. Clark's ability in dressmaking, has been tested. She has a select class of white and colored pupils.

SPECIALIST.
Doctor Douglas,
508 11th St., n. w.—bet. E and F.
Specialist in Rheumatism and all Chronic diseases. Consultation free.
Charges low.

Your Christmas Dinner

Will lack the most essential part, unless you have a bottle of ELECTRAL on the table to be served during dinner, or with the cake for desert.

This most delicious after-dinner dish is especially relished by the Ladies of Europe, where it is held in high esteem as an appetizer and as an aid to digestion.

Do not fail to procure a bottle in time, as the supply is limited, or you will feel sorry for having been left.

For sale only at THE BEE office, by W. Calvin Chase, sole agent for the District.

"SPECIAL."

We are now prepared to exhibit one of the most complete assortments of Holiday Goods that we have ever previously shown. You will find many Specials in every department. Look for our Add elsewhere in this paper, much to interest you. The Old Reliable.

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DOUNIS & SKEADOS,

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Our Candies Made Daily.
Wholesale & retail.
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LADIES' CAFE SECOND FLOOR
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

CHOICE——
WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.
Oysters in every style
CONRAD F. GRIEB nw.
Formerly 15
Merchant's Lunch from 11.30 to 2
Best Grades of Beers.